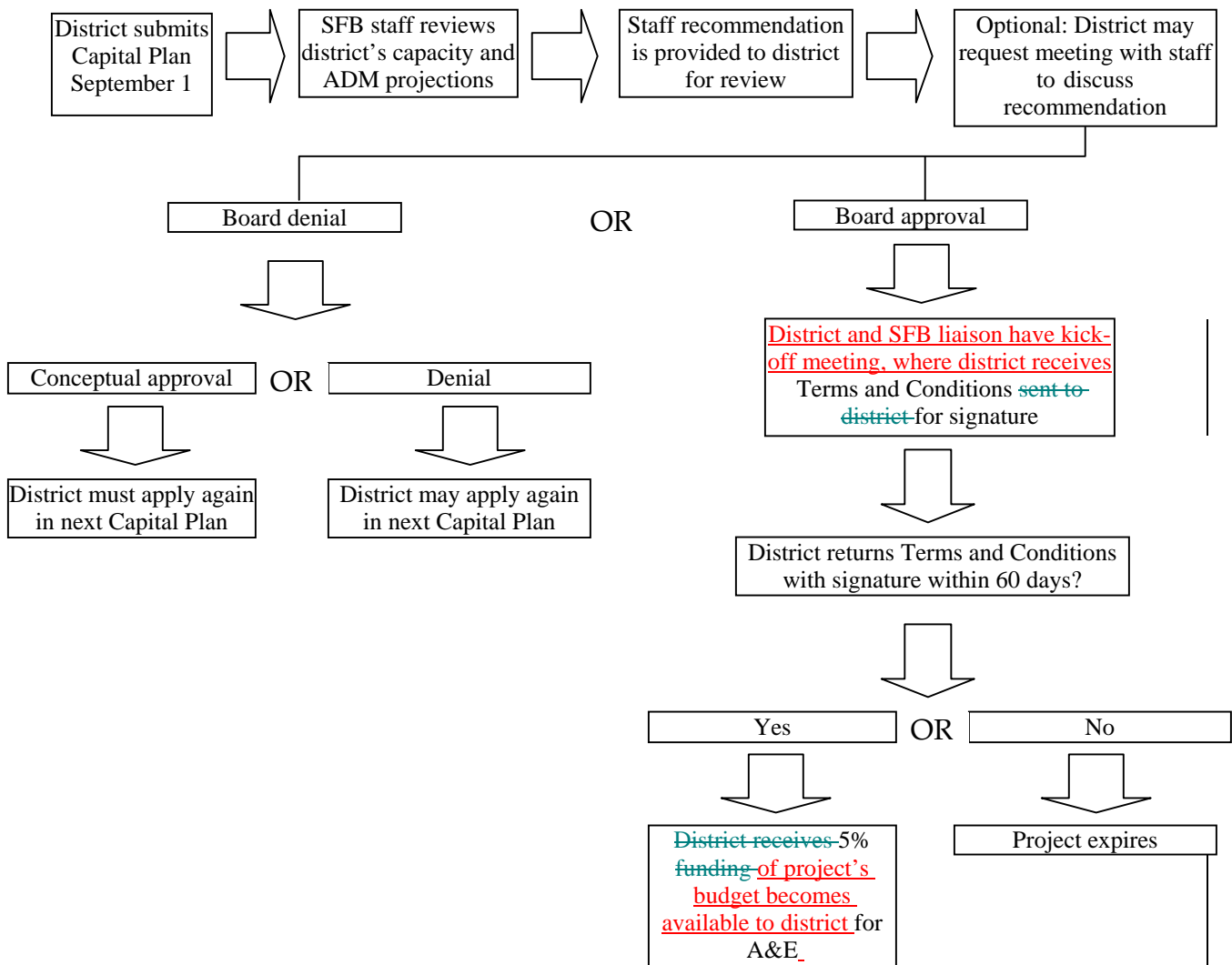


### III. SFB Capital Plans

Per ARS 41-1091 B: This substantive policy statement is advisory only. A substantive policy statement does not include internal procedural documents that only affect the internal procedures of the agency and does not impose additional requirements or penalties on regulated parties or include confidential information or rules made in accordance with the Arizona administrative procedure act. If you believe that this substantive policy statement does impose additional requirements or penalties on regulated parties you may petition the agency under Arizona Revised Statutes section 41-1033 for a review of the statement.

***Per A.R.S. §15-2041, a district is eligible for new construction if ADM projections indicate that the district will fall below minimum square footage guidelines within two years for an elementary school, or three years for a middle or high school. The SFB may award square footage needed within one to five years for an elementary school, for four to eight years for a middle or high school.***

#### New Construction Process



## E. Calculation of Square Footage-Student Capacity for New High Schools

This method is used to calculate student capacity for districts that have only one high school and current high school populations of less than 1,800 students. This bases the building's square footage is divided by the minimum square footage per pupil established in A.R.S. 15-2011, and the design square footage per pupil or the square footage divisor established in the Working Definition of Student Capacity (outlined in III.B.) on the current year high school ADM. As the table below shows, these minimum and design square footages per pupil factors vary based on district size and configuration. The factor used to calculate capacity of a building would be remains unchanged into the future unless the building's use or configuration changes for the current year's new construction cycle. When the district submits its capital plan the next year, the minimum square footage used to calculate student capacity will be based on the actual high school ADM for that year. Capacity of a building does not change based on changes in ADM.

Configuration	SF Divisor	MAGSFPP	DSFPP
P-6	85	80	90
7-8 <= 800	100	84	100
7-8 > 800	100	80	100
9-12 <= 400	129.5	125	134
9-12 (401-1000)	127	120	134
9-12 (1001-1800)	123	112	134
9-12 > 1800	109.5	94	125
K-8 w/ 7-8<=800	88.5	80.9	92.4
K-8 w/ 7-8>800	88.5	80	92.4
6-8 w/ 7-8>800	95	80	96.67
6-8 w/ 7-8 <= 800	95	82.7	96.67

The table in *Exhibit Item III.E.* illustrates the method on a high school that was awarded with a maximum capacity of 1,843 students in fiscal year 2002 will have a maximum capacity of 1,843 students through fiscal year 2007. In this case, the district would qualify for additional square footage in fiscal year 2005. Otherwise, the district would not qualify for a new school until FY 07.

### Pre-SFB schools

Capacity of a pre-SFB school is determined by dividing the SF by the SF divisor established in the SFB Working Definition of Student Capacity (outlined in III.B.). The district's FY 98 ADM as provided by ADE is used to determine which divisor is appropriate.

### District-funded Schools

These are addressed in Sections III.F. and III.G.

### SFB-funded Replacement Schools:

SFB-funded replacement schools that were built under the Deficiency Correction program or the rush program are treated the same as pre-SFB schools. SF is divided by the appropriate SF divisor.

**SFB-funded Growth Schools:**

Capacity of a SFB-funded growth school is determined by dividing the SF by the MAGSFPP as prescribed in A.R.S. 15-2011. MAGSFPP is based on the capacity of the district at the time the school opens.

For example:

Balsz Elementary District had four K-8 schools prior to Students FIRST, and received an SFB award for a core K-8 school in FY 02. At the time of the award, the district already had capacity for more than 800 7-8<sup>th</sup> graders ( $347,768 \text{ SF} * 2 / 8.5 / 100 = 818$ ). Even though the district's 7-8 population still had not crossed the 800-student threshold at the time the core school opened, the district had capacity for more than 800 7-8<sup>th</sup> graders. So the capacity of the core school is based on the MAGSFPP that applies to districts with more than 800 7-8<sup>th</sup> graders (80) vs. that which is used for a district with less than 800 7-8<sup>th</sup> graders (80.9).

Maricopa Unified School District has been approved for a new high school to open in FY 09. When the school opens, the district will have a high school capacity in excess of 1,800. Therefore, the capacity of this school is based on the MAGSFPP that applies to districts with more than 1,800 students (94).

**Schools that Span Multiple Grade Configurations**

To determine capacity of a school that spans grade levels, an even distribution among grade levels is assumed (unless otherwise noted).

For example:

Mesa Unified School District is generally configured K-6, 7-9, and 10-12. Some of their facilities span two or more of these grade levels. SHARP School serves grades K-12. This is a total of 12.5 grades (K = one-half). Square footage is pro-rated as follows:

$$\text{K-6} = 6.5/12.5$$

$$7-9 = 3/12.5$$

$$10-12 = 3/12.5$$

The resulting square footages are then divided by the appropriate divisors for the different grade levels.

**Abbreviations:**

ADM = Average Daily Membership

SF = Square Footage

MAGSFPP = Minimum Adequacy Guidelines Square Footage per Pupil

DSFPP = Design Square Footage per Pupil

SFB = School Facilities Board

ADE = Arizona Department of Education